THE LEAVER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardezo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets : and at Strong & Denny, Market Street, opposite An

Contracts and Freedmen.

The freedmen in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have entered quite largely and satisfactorily into contracts with the planters. 'The planters in these States have taken a practical, common-sense view of the existing state of affairs, and made contracts with the freedmen. Many planters have agreed to allow them one-half of the crop, and have turned in whatever of farming implements and live stock they had on hand. Others have preferred to pay regular wages, varying from six to twelve dollars per month, according to the capacity of the hands. It is well for the planters, well for the freedmen, beneficial to the States, that the lands should be worked, and worked in such a manner that the material wealth of the South will be enhanced, education diffused, and manhood developed. Education is indissolubly connected with the development of the resourc. es of the South, and intelligent free labor will bring forth results that will put to blush the products of the soil in the pulmiest days of

South Carolina can't see it. No, the Palmetto State will not consent to have her soil tilled by free laborers. She must have compulsory labor free laborers. She must have compulsory labor birth place of Liberty. That standard is now unthe right to use the lash, instead of paying furled; and long may it float, unburt by the spoilcash. Consequently, very few contracts have been made in this State. The planters complain that the freedmen will not contract. Of course they are not inclined to contract for four dollars a month and find themselves, for they know that it will not pay. But let planters offer twelve dollars per month for able bodied hands, and corresponding wages for less competent help, and the waste places would be tertilized, swamps and fens recovered, and Caroline, blossoming as the rose, would become the garden of the world.

It is strange, indeed, that ufter slavery has been made odious by the Constitution of the State, as well as by the U. S. Constitution, that men will allow its accursed spirit to obscure their vision. Because cotton cannot be produced as chesp as before emancipation, they conclude that it cannot be profitably raised, and that freedom is a curse. Why, the dullest scholar in the colored schools, knows that it matters not what may be the cost of raising cotton, provided there is a market for it when baled. An extensive cotton manufacturer in Rhade Island remarked, during the war, that he did not care what price he paid for cotton, if he could get his manufactured article to market before the price of the raw material fell. Here was the secret of his success. This is the correct prinsiple upon which business may be done. Other liberty. mills in the State shut down when the price of cotton reached twenty-two cents, and commenced again with it at sixty cents, and restized greater profits than ever.

This State has an easy product, of which the markets of the world cannot be glutted for years to come. We have but to cultivate the soil with industry and intelligence, and shall find that cotton is still the mainspring of a thousand wheels of fortune, which shall restore South Carolina to her former business prosperi ty, wealth, and influence among the States of the Union. Cotton can be raised here by free labor just as cheap as in any other State, and. of course, can be sold to as great advantage Why, then, do planters delay making conpracts? Why not offer inducements that the freedmen can accept, and show them by your friend, and that the interests of planters and freedmen are idedentical? And if the freedmen refuse fair offers because they have no confidence in former masters, then procure competent Northern men for superintendents, in whom they naturally have more confidence, and the plan would be successful. The plantations must be cultivated, or great suffering will be the rebargain for themselves as possible.

: We believe that the freedmen prefer to lease lands, but this is not always practicable or best for them. To work on shares, with a small piece of land, set spart for each to raise some articles for his own use, is the next pest method to secure contracts. Or if fair wages be offered, freedmen will accept. The ficids would then thrive, cotton would be produced in abundance, and the happy hum of intellectual industry take the place of gaunt misery, grumbling: want, and ignorant preju-

FREE LABOR EXPERIMENT. - Probably one of the best evidences in favor of the successful operation of the free-labor system in the South may be found in the following letter to General Howard, written by the rebel General Gideon J. Pillow. General Howard-did not intend for the name of the author of the letter to be known, but the source of its emanation has leaked out.

" It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plan-tations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about 400 freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the year's work. I have given to the freedmen in all cases a part of the crop of coston, and I allow them land for cultivation for their own use, without

charge therefor.

I could have engaged 1,000 laborers if I had meeded that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of labor, has also succeeded admirably in the system of free labor. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North, upon precisely the same terms that I en-gaged freedmen. I felt anxious to try the sys-tem of white labor in tem of white labor in growing cotton, and, therefore, I engaged labor of that character for

Knowing the interest you feel in the succes of the system of the freedmen, and feeling grateThe Last of the Liberator.

Farewell, dear and taithful triend of the slave! spirit of Liberty! it was from off the alter of thy freedora that yet burns within us for the opprested of every clime.

The Boston Liberator, which commenced its career on the 1st of January, 1831, under the editorial management of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIson, has ceased to exist. The object for which it was started has been accomplished -- slavery has not only been abolished by the operations of the war for the Union, but the Constitution of the United States has been so amended, as to forever prohibit slavery in any of the States. Thirty-five cars of faithful labor in the unti-slavery cause nave given a more glorious triumph for Mr. Carrison, than will be found in the life of any other man. He is the most successful man of all the world, because he has been the most faithful

Let us look back thirty-fire years in the city of Boston, and read the salutatory editorial in the first number of the Liberator. No one can now read it without feeling its force, but it had little effect then, plain and prophetic as it was. These sentences appear :

" During my recent tour for the purpose of exciting the minds of the people by a series of dis-courses on the subject of slavery, every place that I visited gave tresh evidence of the fact, that greater revolution in public sentiment was to e effected in the Free States—and particularly in New England-than at the South contempt more bitter, detraction more relentless, prejudice more stubborn, an apathy more frozen, than among slave-owners themselves. Of course there were individual exceptions to the contrary en me. I determined, at every hazard, to lift up nation, within sight of Bunker Hill, and in the ation of time or the missiles of a desperate for yea, till every chain be broken, and every bond man set free! Let Southern oppressors tremble enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble !

I am aware that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for sev compromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with mod-eration. No! no! Tells man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to ravisher; ; tell the mother to gradually extri-babe from the fire into which it has fallen; but urge me not to use moderation in cause like the present. I am in earnest-I will not equivocate-I will not excuse-I will not retreat a single inch-AND I WILL BE HEARD. The apathy of the people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal, and to hasten the resurrection of the dead!"

Mr. Garrison says in his valedictory, that he commenced the publication of the Liberator without a single subscriber, and ends it without a farthing as the result of the pecuniary patronage extended to it for thirty-five years.

We may build costly monuments of bronze to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Lincoln, but the name of Garrison will live as the Liberator of America, when bronze and granite shall have crumbled away. He will live in the memory of the pure and just of every nation, so long as the human heart beats in unison with the notes of

It is not announced what Mr. Garrison will do, now that the publishing of a newspaper is off his hands; but we venture that he will not be idle. He has worked long enough to be entitled to rest the remainder of his days. Commencing life as the youngest editor in the land. he has continued in the harness until he is now the oldest. He has fought the good fight. And wherever duty or pleasure may lead him, may Heaven's choicest blessings be his rich reward.

LOTALTT IN LOUISIANA .- The editor of the N O. Tribuns took a trip up to the parish of St. Helena, the other day. Stopping at Amite City, he found no military force, and no national flag to be seen. The town was as completely under the control of rebels as it had been during the war. A poster had been issued calling upon conduct, that in freedom you will be their all white inhabitants of available age to join the State militin, which is nothing short of a re-organization of the rehel army. The muskets and side arms to be used by this force, belonged to the defunct Confederacy. Several colored men which he met, were entirely ignorant of any Freedmen's Bureau there. No Unk n papers were received. The editor finally ascertained that a Bureau had been established in Amite City, with sult. Freedomen understand this as well as a provost guard of twelve men. The federal of planters, and are disposed to make as good a ficers were, however, at this time taking dinner at the only ageent hotel in town, and discussing the impropriety of mine host having a colored man for a bar tender. These messengers of freedom to an emancipated race, were horrified at such audacity. The editor concludes as follows :

"We prudently went back to New Orleans on the return train, that started from Amite City a little before dark. We went back perfectly satisfied that, in that parish, no change has yet octhe altar; the spirit of State Rights and rebellion is still rife. The representatives of the federal power are lost in the crowd; and celing themrelves powerless, they are wasting time the best they can, and do not hurt the feelings of any

Military on a large scale, and by colored troops mainly, is the only way to make Abolition a truth. Up to this time, Emancipation has only been a lie-in most our parishes."

New Publication.

The proceedings of the Colored People's Convention of the State of South Carolina, held in Zion Church; Charleston, November, 1866, together with the Declaration of Rights and Wrongs, an Address to the People, a Petition to the Legislature, and a Memorial to Congress, has been issued it nest pamphlet form, by the Committee on Publication. It contains an accurate report of the proceedings and action of the Convention and the speeches made upon that occasion. A valuable book of reference, and highly important for all classes. Every South Carolinian should read it, and profit thereby.

Moving on .- At the New Year's reception by the President, at the Executive Mansion, after the Unbinet, Diplomatic Corps, Army and Navy officers, and distinguished gentlemen; the colored people were allowed to participate in the levee. Many a "happy New Year to you, Sir,"

Emancipation Day in Boston.

A large meeting of the citizens of Massachu-Farewell, Liberator of America! Soul-inspiring setts was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, On the 1st of January. Mr. Lewis Hayden, of gence and vital statistics for the practical physiiving florue, we first caught the noble spark of Boston, presided. Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., opened the afternoon services by reading sfleetions of the Scriptures. Rev. Geo. H. Washington offered prayer. The hymn "Blow ye The Tribune Almanac and Political Register the trumpet, blow" was sung by the audience. and Mr. S. Baldwin Smith read the Proctamationof Rmancipation,

Resolutions acknowledging the hand of God in the emancipation scheme, also thanking Gov. Andrew and the Senators and Representatives in Congress, for their efforts in behalf of the colored race, were offered by Richard T. Green, and adopted. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kirk, Dr. William Wells Brown, Chas. L. Remond, and Rev. J. D. Fulton.

From the Evening Voice we learn that in the evening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. McKay, and a short poem read by Dr. William Wells Brown. Mr. C. C. Coffin, of the Boston Journal, made an interesting address, relating many anecdotes in support of the bravery and devotion of the colored soldiers in the cause of freedom, denouncing as the grossest injustice the inclination to shake hands with reconstructed rebels, to the neglect of the rights of those who New York and the other at Sumter. The South have so nobly defended the natioal life. He closed by expressing the hope that all would soon be able to hail the advent of equality and liberty throughout the land.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., was next introduced, and greeted with loud and continued applause. Alluding to the present occasion as one eminently fitted for rejoicing and thankfulness, the speaker counselled vigilance nevertheless, the battle being but half over and the final victory nor yet won. It had been demostrated to the world that democracy could fight and conquer-it now remained to be seen whether it could govern. There were powerful influences actively engaged against the principles of universal liberty and equality, which would require the utmost energy of the friends of justice to withstand. Already its power had been shown in the overthrow of one of the strongest friends of justice-Henry Ward Beecher-and a plot was now ripening in Congress, which would within oderately rescue his wife from the hands of the a hundred years display itself, the effect of which would be to return the colored people to slavery. The most effectual remedy that could be employed was the allowance of the right of suffrage to the negro, by which he could be ensbled to maintain his dignity as a citizen of a free country.

Natioal salutes were fired on Boston Common, at Plymouth, on Dorchester Hights, on the Revolutionary grounds of Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and at the North Bridge. Salem. The National flag floated from all the public buildings, and from the military posts in the Commonwealth during the day. The good people of Massachusetts, like those of South Carolina, paid proper respect to the day.

Congressional.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner presented petitions asking for equal rights for the colored people of Alabama, Mississippi and Colorado.

A resolution was adopted asking the President for information regarding Provisional Gov- bells of other churches, was contributed to ernors; how paid, and whether they had taken the oath of alligience.

A bill securing the payment of the National debt and preventing the payment of any rebel ed by the Chief of Police, to be rung at seven debt was referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution submitting the following article as an amendment to the Constitution :

No power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment of any person or persons for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, and no appropristion of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, fixing the peace establishment of the army to sixty regiments of infantry, ten regi ments of cavalry, and seven regiments of artillery, each branch to have a proportionate number of enfored troops.

The admittance of the Tennessee delegation la still discussed in Washington circles, but we do not think they will be admitted immediately, nor do we suppose that any serious disagree. ment will ensue among the Republican mem-

Job Printing.

Our friends in want of Job Printing of any kind will do well to give us a call. We have facilities for the nest and rapid execution of Cards, Bill-heads, Circulars, etc.

THE COLORED AMERICAN is the title of a new weekly paper, published at Augusta, Ga., by John T. Shuften. It is a lively sheet, fully up to the times, and should be sustained by the colored people of Georgia.

Congress will not be intimidated by any threstenings of Executive Lower, but maintain the high ground it has taken on the reconstruction question. The vital element of national success must find ample development in the Congress, or our first great hope is gone. We rely with supreme satisfaction upon the people, even if Congress should disappoint us.

The Chicago Republican suggests renewing Mr. Lincoln's plan of settlement-universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The former, it would reach by, a constitutional amendment, allowing the states to regulate the right of suffrage as heretofore, by prohibiting them from restrict ting it by reason of the sace, color, or religion of the citigen. This plan would be perfectly satisfactory to the disfranchised people of the Southern States, but'we suppose the Rebels would not like the terms. They want the Union as it was; with privilege to mob Yankees and wallop Negroes.

on transports, to Beaufort, & C., from thence was the successful march upon Columbia made.

MEETING .- Rev. Mr. French will speak

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, edited by Samuel L. Abbot, M.D., and James C. White, M. D., contains valuable medical intelliclan. Published by David Clapp & Son, 834 Washipgton Street, Boston

has been received. It is deservedly popular, and has been for many years considered authority upon the topics which it freats.

REWSPAPORIAL .- The Boston Daily Evening Voice comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and improbed: It is a live, honest, and readable paper, and the organ of the workingmen of Musenchuseits. May its cause prosper and itself succeed .

CAIT. H. N. BATCHELLER of the 35th U. S. C. T, has had his resignation accepted, and will continue to reside in South Carolina as a citizen-He has been a true soldier, a good officer, and a consistent mah, and the are glad that he is to remain among us.

LFA Sumter correspondent of the Charleston Courier has discovered a mare's nest in two speeches of Chaplain French, one delivered at Carolinian also saw the nest, and laughed at the eggs. In a very long article upon the subject. -written by the yard and chopped off, as if part of a seris' novel. - the writer, possibly from a force of habit like the Sumter correspondent, draws largely upon his imagination for facts. The truth will, however, work itself clear, and such garbled statements as these papers have indulged in will only help on the cause of righteousness in our midst. A second part of this same romance appeared in a later number of the Carolinian. We suppose that it is to b continued, like other novels.

Affairs About Home.

There is a small newspaper called the South Carolinian, which has been published in several places, at different periods, as circumstances favored, and is now issued in Charleston. One day last week it mentioned hav ing seen, in passing the Merchants' Hotel, a gaudily dressed white wench" throwing kiss and waving her handkerchief at the process sion of colored people on Emancipation Day This was simply an indecent item, catered to the stupid prejudices of its readers; but in another issue, at the request of the proprietor of the Merclants's Hotel, it has the cool shame to state that the " white wench " referred to, was not in the hotel at the time of throwing a king but only in that vicinity. Now, will the Carolinian be kind enough to state whether this scene, at which it affects to be so horrified, occurred in the building next north or next south of the Hotel, or on the opposite side of the street, or where ! We fancy hearing the echo of our question, " Or where ! "

BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL - Our readers wil remember that the beautiful chime of bells in the steeple of St. Michael Church, except one tetained for the regulation of the city, with the the cause of the South, and long since melted into silence, like the Confederacy. The one hell remaining has recently been announcand nine o'clock r. M .. (old time of slavery when no colored man was allowed to be out after the last bell without a pass.)

"Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and—"

There! the bell's cracked! Oh dear !- No more shall we hear its sounds. It is broken, like the ten commandments in marble, which one of General Gilmore's shells came in contact with.

Farewell old bell! No more to swell The tones of hell And slavery Old broken bell. How strange to tell Of your death-knell. And slavery

STREETS .- We notice that our streets have been improved somewhat of late. The aidewalks have been mended in some places and made quite passable. In other places the mending o them has not been at ended with equal success It is an imposition on the public for any one to put heaps of unbroken ofster shells upon the side-walk to be trodden down by the passers. Pedestrians prefer the gutter to the orster shells

FREE LECTURES .- By advertisement it will be seen that a course of Sunday evening lec tures are to be delivered by Rev. Calvin Steb bins, at the Union League Hall. The first will commence on to-mofrow (Sunday) evening, at seven o'clock, and the public ar invited to at-

MEDICAL .- We tefer our friends who may be in need of medical attendance, to the adver tisement of Dr. Becker, in another column.

The papers of South Carolina that take o much pains to malign Gen. Butler, may have occasion to regret their course. It would not be remarkable if Gen. Butler should be appoint ted to a command in this vicinity.

Tax Fras .- At the fire on Meeting Street on Tuesday night, stealing is said to have been a very noticeable feature.

It is understood that Maj Gen. R. Saxton, Assistant Commission of Freedmen for the States of South Carolina and Georgia has been relieved of his command. A higher appoint ment has been tendered him. It is not yet announced who will succeed the General as Com nissioner.

One year ago to-morrow, the 15th and INFORMATION WANTED:—Of John Watt, June 17th corps of Gen. Sherman's army proceeded, Gibson, Wade, Bob, and Sarah Willingham, who formerly lived with Joseph Willingham, in the vicinity of Alston Depot, near Columbia, South Carolina, and formerly carried the shall from Alon Depot to Longtown. Any person knowing ful for your kindness to me, I deem it a duty to communicate the results of my work thus far."

| Leve. Many a "happy New Year to you, Sir," | MEETING.—Rev. Mr. French will speak in of such persons will please give information at this office, or write the Cincinnati Colored Citiall colors. Verily the world moves.

| Color of the person of the persons of such persons in the person knowing of such persons will please in this office, or write the Cincinnati Colored Citities of such persons will please in the persons in the p

COMMUNICATED.

Edisto Island, S. C., January 2nd. 1866. Sin, -- If you can spare a little space in the Leg-der, please insert the proceedings of a celebration in the quatters of Co. II, 35th U.S. C. T., sintioned upon Edisto Island, the evening of Jan. Ist 1856. After partaking of a simple collation, just such as the island could afford, the following programme was the order of the evening.

1st. Reading of the Proclamation, by Sergeant

Jackson Vanorton. 2. Song, Battle cry of Freedom.
3. Declamation, Try again, by Private Joseph

Whitfield. 4. Declamation, Tol.acco. 5. " Debt and Credit, " John Moore. The following toasts were then read by Corp'l

Grandy Bell, Tor. The day we celebrate, birth day to the earlier. tate of freemen of four millions colored Americans, may they cherish with grateful hearts the memoory of him who conferred on them this priceless boon, and with the return of each succeeding anniversary, feel that they are attaining more and more unto true muthhood. Responded to by Whittemore, of Freedmen's Bureau and Lt. R. I. Clark, Co. II.

2nd The Freedmen's Bureau, dispensing healing to the sick, tool to the hungry, and clothing to the naked, may its drawers never be found empty so long as there is need of its blessed ministries. Mr. Alden, Freedmen's Bureau, after which a New Year's song by the Company, lead off by Sergt. Ellison.

off by Sergt. Ellison.

3rd. The Freedmied. So long and so cruelly enslaved, it is theirs to prove that they appreciate the blessing of liberty, by carnest and persistent endeavors to make the most of the privileges now grante I them. Maj. Delany.

4th. Co. II. 35th U.S. C. T. Prompt and faithful in obedience to orders, patient under trials and hardships, courageous and unflinching in battle, when the time cannet be them.

in battle, when the time comes for them to lay down their arms, may they become as good citizens as they have been soldiers. Capi H.N.Back.

5. The non-commissioned officers, to their cheerful co-operation in carrying out the orders of their superior officers is due much of the good disipline and general success of the Company. Sergeant Smith and Corp'l Morrison.

6. Song, Kingdom Coming.
7. Remarks in his usual happy style. Major

It may not be amiss to say that the members of the company, who took part, with two excep-tions could not read a letter about two years since.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 3, 1866.

Editor of South Carolina Lender : Monday being New Year's Day, and ever memmorable in South Carolina, the proceedings of the day here may not be uninteresting. The children of the Georgetown Educational League, together with a large concourse of chi-zens, met at the Bethesda Baptist Church. Mr Murrell was called on to pray, after which the children of the school spoke as forth ws: Master T. Murrell, Miss A. E. A. Baxtet, Miss Octavia Davis, W. Dennison, J. A. Baxter, and J. Davis. It was done in a creditable manner, and they were greatly applaumed for their fine appearance and the admirable manner in which they conducted themselves. There were merry songs, and then the following gentlemen aded the congregation : Messis J. B. Green, A. Rue, and A. G. Baxter. The antiresses were appropriate to the occasion. Rev. James Hamitton, of Priladelphia, presented the prizes to the children, in an exemplary manner encouraging

them to take fast hold of knowledge.

Mass A. E. Bexter received the first prizwhich was a beautiful work-box; Master Murr. It, second prize - a cup; and the rest of the children a suitable prize according to their merit. Mr. Hamilton then addlessed the audience in an impressive manner, wherewith the children, together with Mr. Hamilton, proceeded to No. 10 Hall, where a bountiful dinner was prepared for them. After their appetites were satisfied, they retired, and the remainder of the evening was spent in mirth by a large concourse of citizens.

A. G. BANTER, President, Committee - P Dennison, S Johnson, R C Wilson, I' Davis.

"We Accept the Situation."

So say the press of the South, but it is oftly

lip-service, while the heart is filled with bitter-We cannot take up a paper without finding an ill natured Hing at the Government, and its officer compared to Cataline, Danton, and Robespiere. The same fiduling upon one string which the people and press of the State have been playing for the last thirty years. "We accept the situation." while they are fighting " the situation," with a butterness and host fity which betrays the smouldering fires within. And yet it is a hopelesse fruitless, helpless contest. A vain and futile attempt to keep up a party over the tossit remains of a dead is-Why engender butterness, and keep up ery about slavery and accession, when both are dead beyond resuscitation? Why not honestly and sincerely "accept the situation," and, like true philosophers, make the best of a bad bargain - succumb to what seems to be the mevitable decree of late, and go cheerfully to work to mend their fallen fortunes ?

The Government at Washington are fully advised of the condition of things. The President and the Cabinet and Congress know very well that the loyalty of the masses, and most of the leaders of the Southern people, consists in an ill disguised hostinty to the constituted authorities of the land, awkwardly and feetily covered by a semblance of submission to the irrevocable conditions of a stern and uncompromising necessity. There is, except in a few mitidual cases, all entire absence of that loyal, national spirit which underhes true allegance and patriotic devotion.

We presume the utterances of the Charleston duity press will be tuken us the true representative of the political sentiments of the State #1 large. If so, to what conclusion must all candie, thinking men strive as to the loyal sents ment of the Sinte? Taking that as our guide, we can plainly perceive that loyalty to the Umon means tresson to South Carolina. It so, it is only a chance of evils. We are all compelled to be traitors either to the Union or to the South. There seems to be no neutral ground no p afform for those to occupy who would rise above faction, and recognise the authority of the Union and the Constitution.

But we would ask, cui bono! Towards what untried and mexplored share are we dri ting ? Before the war we were looking hopefully to the end, which we conceived to be a dissolution of the hated Union, and the establishment of a separate and and pendent government. We can hold for no such results now. The grand experiment has been tried, and proved an utter, desastrous failure. The Confederacy has gone to the tomb of the Caputets, and we have no country now but the United States-no flag but the stars and stripes—no government but the one at Washington, and no Constitution but the one our fathers gave us—with a slight amendment. Secession is dead; slavery is blotted out forever, and, as a section, we have no hope-no home-no history-no destiny outside of our common country—the Kepublic that Washington and the heroes of '76 gave us. The rebebion has ruined the South, filled it with graves, blighed its budding hopes with the mildew of death, spread the tuneral pall over our once happy and peaceful homes, and filled the land with ruin, desolation, and woe; and yet we cling to its lifeless corpse like a dresm of Paradise, and vainly strive to kindle afresh the fires of faction amid the vapors and death-

damps that environ its dishonored grave.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 4th, by Rev. A. Webster, Mr. Charles Law, and Eliss Rosabinah Mc Call, both of

[Advertisement.] Hor Isn't it? - Such is the question asked of us by perspiring friends about on an aversge forty eight times per twenty four hours, which is exactly, as the mathematical mind can readily compute, once every thirty minutes. To this in terrogatory (which is rather an exclamation than a question) we reply, in a melting voice, "Yes, very"--wiping our handsome face with a fresh handkerchief. This generally terminates the conversation with mere sequaintances; but to our intimate Iriends we are accustomed to add, in a whisper, this golden advice-Try Hunkl's whisper, this golden advice-Try Hunkt's Golden Bitters. They cool as well as invigor-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO MECHANIC & PLANTERS BENEVO. LENT ASSOCIATION .- A regular Weekly Meeting of this association will take place at the residence of Mr. Joseph Green, Meeting Street, every Thursday Mr. Joseph Green, Meeting Strender of the President.

C. H. PRICE, Sec. The following are the officers of the above associa-

C. R. Price, Sec. and Treas. Standing Committee— P. Summers; Ch'rman; J. Johnson,

Committee on Charley—
A. Robertson, Chrman;
C. Tuliver,
J. Murry. J. Johnson, Jan. 13 Perry, J. Palmer, 15

MORAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY .on are hereby sommoned to attend the third Anni versary Meeting of the above named society on hereday evening, lath inst., at your Meeting Room, No. 40 Pilit Street, at half-past six o'clock, precisely. By offer of the President.

TO MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION. - A pecial inecting of this Association will be held on Monday evening hext, 15th inst., at Bonum's Hall, ohn Street, at 7 o'clock.

by orther of the President: an 13 1w 15 M. J. SIMONDS, Sec.

a> NOTICE - Dr. T. H. Memminger repectfully offers his services to his friends and the sublic, in the practice of McTicine, Obstetrics and Surgery:

Office No. 113 Wentworth Street, south side. T. B. MEMMINGER, M. D.

LE ATTENTION! COMPANY B. HOME thanns .- Attend a regular meeting of your company on Monday next, 15th inst., at Ronum Hall. By JOHN BONUM, Lieut. Commanding.

JOHN C. DESVERVEYS, O. S.

LADIES PATRIOTIC ASSOCIAf10N .- A meeting of this association will be held at the Military Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 30'clock and a collection will be taken up. By order of the Presidem. MRS. EMMERLY. Jan'l3

ST COTE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION .on are hereby summoned to affend a General Meeting on Frids evening next, 19th inst., at F. Lopez' residence, Henrittfa Street, at 7 o'clock, on business of Importance. By order P.M. Chairman.

13" JUST RECEIVED, by O'Hear & Fen ick, are boat load of COTTON from the Coffin State Place, and one load from the Frogmore Piace, St. Helena Island.

SCHOOL NOTICE.-The duties of my School will be resumed on Tuesday, January Ord, 1865. No. 53 Meeting Street Dre 20 2m13 PETER B: MORGAN.

DR. B. A. BOSEMAN (Inte Aret, Surg S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in this City with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. For the present, he will be found at his office, No. 98 Calhonn St., and at residence, No. 35 Sogard Street, near Rutlege. Office hours from 9 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m. Nov 29.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU. cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANIAR'S EXTRACT BUCHU SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Urinary Discases. SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU cures Gravel.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU cures Strictures.

The best Fluid Extract now before the public is molunder's, For the diseases named above. and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, F. male complaints, and Disorders, arising from excesses of any kind, and is perfectly invaluable. Sold by all Apothecaries. Price one dollar. Tru it. D. Barnes & co. New York, and Barnes Ward, & Co., New Orleans, Agents for the South and West. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, Mass., General Agenta. Dec 28, 19, 12

U. L. A. COUNCIL NO. 1. Jan 13 1w 15 R. H. MAGWOOD, President

Sunday Evening Lectures. A course of Suiday evening lectures will be delivered in Union League Hall, 186 King St., by Rev. Cal-

vin Stebbins.

The first lecture will be delivered on Suriday evening, Jan 24 1-56, at 7 o'clock. Subject. "The Prophet Samuel, as the mediator between the old and the new," applicable to our time.

Jun 13, 1w, 15

DR. T. J. BECKER. Consulting Physician.

H HAS located himself at No. 70 Coming Street, where he will be happy to attend to calls for medical attendance. Particular attention paid to all Chronic diseases. Office hours, from 9 s.un., to 12 m., and from 3 to 7

A New Junk Store.

No. 1:35 East Blay Street, doors above the fish market, (office next door to 2 doors above the lish market, (office next door to the boat-house) Where the undersigned is prepared to have been description of wrought & case iron, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, broken cotton, rice rigs, old canvass, old rôpe, ôakum, lst quality of vergin rosin; fars. (such as ofter, mink, misk rat, fox, coon, sable), and live gerse feathers, wool, hides door lard, out show, thing.

fox, coon, sable), and five gerae readicts, woon, hides, deer, lamb and sheep skins.

Persons bringing the above articles by hoat our and on Dock or Market Wharf, or at high water in the rear of the store house.

C. PULLEN. Charleston, Jan. 13, 1866.

11117 ----

FOR

James, John, & Edisto Island's THE Fine light draft Steamer " MAB," having I made her first Trist trip, will, on and after the first of Jan. 1856, leave Chrodin's Wharf. West End of Tradd Street, daily, for James and John Island except Wednesdays when she will leave for Edisto Island.

Dec 30. 1f 13

WM. DART, Agent, Mark Howard Steamboat Co.